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**ECUADOR.****Campaign Against Yellow Fever and Malaria.**

Passed Assistant Surgeon Parker, at Guayaquil, reports February 27: A circular entitled "Sanitary Campaign against Yellow Fever and Malaria" and a letter addressed to each practicing physician in Guayaquil were issued February 3 by the director of health of Ecuador. The circular is a popular article intended for the education of the people in regard to the transmission of the diseases named and the methods to be adopted for their suppression. These relate to the destruction of the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling the large deposits of water, removing old bottles and cans, fruit shells, and leaves, the covering with wire netting of all large water containers, and the daily washing of the small containers, such as barrels, and the oiling of damp places in the vicinity of houses. Attention is drawn to the fact that small fish devour the larva of the mosquito and that it is desirable to place fish in water deposits to prevent the propagation of mosquitoes.

The letter addressed by the director of health to physicians relates to the prompt reporting of all cases of fever occurring in their practice in natives or foreigners, and the registering of temperatures in order that a case may be promptly isolated should it prove to be yellow fever.

Immediately upon the issuance of the circular and letter active work was commenced by the sanitary department. Contracts have been let for public improvements, water supply, and street paving.

The sanitary measures directed against plague continue to be enforced.

**GREECE.****ATHENS—Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Detention of Emigrants.**

The American consul general at Athens reported March 27 that during the past three months there had been 219 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 55 deaths in Athens and Paraeus and 289 cases with 49 deaths in the provinces. The epidemic reached its climax in February and is now subsiding. The consul general has been directed to detain emigrants for the United States for a period of 10 days from the date of their last exposure to the disease.

**HAWAII.****Record of Plague Infection.**

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, March 6: